

REMARKS

Initially, the Examiner is respectfully requested to list Daniels (US 2005/0088079, cited in the previous Office Action of October 22, 2009) on a Notice of References Cited, Form PTO-892.

Claims 1-12 are pending.

In paragraph 2 of the Action, Claims 1-5, 8 [and 11] have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Forrest et al. (US 2004/0031966, “Forrest”).

In paragraph 5 of the Action, Claims 6 and 7 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Forrest and further in view of Okabe (US 5,555,205) [Igaki et al. (US 7,026,654, “Igaki”)].

In paragraph 6 of the Action, Claim 12 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Forrest and further in view of Booth et al. (US 2003/0122749, “Booth”).

In paragraph 7 at page 8 of the Action, Claim 12 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Forrest and further in view of Cok et al. (US 2003/0048239, “Cok”).

Applicants submit that the above four rejections should be withdrawn because Forrest, Igaki, Booth and Cok do not disclose or render obvious the present claimed invention, either alone or in combination.

Claim 1 relates to an organic light-light conversion device comprising:

a light sensing unit having a layer including a photo-conductive organic semiconductor that causes a photo-current multiplication phenomenon by light irradiation, and

a light emitting unit having a layer including an electroluminescent organic semiconductor that emits light by current injection, characterized in that

at least one of the photo-conductive organic semiconductor and the electroluminescent organic semiconductor is a polymer semiconductor having a conjugation in the main chain.

The Examiner states that paragraph [0045] of Forrest describes “a photo-conductive organic semiconductor that causes a photo-current multiplication phenomenon by light irradiation.”

However, Applicants submit that paragraph [0045] of Forrest does not discuss the photo-current multiplication phenomenon.

The photo-current multiplication phenomenon is a special phenomenon. Since the Examiner does not provide any comments on the phenomenon, Applicants cannot provide particular arguments traversing the rejection.

As discussed above, paragraph [0045] of Forrest does not describe “a photo-conductive organic semiconductor that causes a photo-current multiplication phenomenon by light irradiation.”

Therefore, the present claims define novel subject matter and are patentable over Forrest.

Igaki is cited as teaching in Fig. 12 a semiconductor device comprising: a conductive layer (14) connecting the light sensing unit to the light emitting unit laid on the same substrate; a light shielding member (16) (Fig. 4; col. 4, line 55-60) provided between the light sensing unit (31) and light emitting unit (21).

Booth is cited as teaching, in Figs. 1-4, a device having a unit (50) (60) which measures and outputs a voltage applied to both ends (Fig. 1) of the layer including the electroluminescent organic semiconductor (10) ([0038]).

Cok is cited as teaching, in Figs. 1 and 7, a device having a unit (14) ([0018]) which measures and outputs a voltage applied to both ends (Figs. 1 and 7) of the layer including the electroluminescent organic semiconductor (12) ([0018]).

Igaki, Booth and Cok do not make up for the deficiencies of Forrest.

In view of the above, reconsideration and withdrawal of the §§102(e)/103(a) rejections based on Forrest, Igaki, Booth and Cok are respectfully requested.

In paragraph 7 at page 9 of the Action, Claims 9 and 10 have been objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but have been indicated to be allowable if rewritten in independent form.

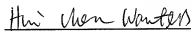
Applicants submit that Claims 9 and 10 are patentable in their present form because Claims 1-3, from which Claims 9 and 10 depend, are patentable over the cited references, as discussed above.

Further, under Allowable Subject Matter, the Examiner made the comments that “the prior art of record neither anticipated nor rendered obvious all the limitation of claim 5 including a translucent member provided between the light sensing unit and light emitting unit.” However, Claim 5 does not recite “a translucent member” and is rejected. Although “a translucent member” is recited in Claim 7, Claim 7 is rejected also. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to clarify the above comments.

Allowance is respectfully requested. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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